

Railroad Commission of Texas

Alternative Fuels Research & Education Division (AFRED)

LPG Workshop

U.S. Department of Energy Clean Cities International Program Secretaría de Energía (SENER)

> Mexico City November 7, 2003

State-Level Incentives for LPG Use

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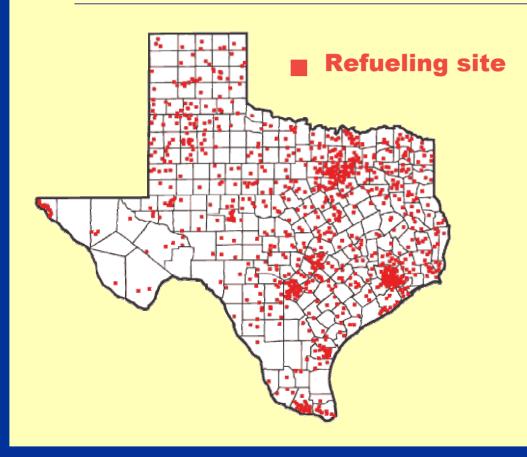
Texas LPG Checkoff Program

LPG in Texas

- Texas ranks first among U.S. states in the production and consumption of LPG.
- ~ 90 percent is used as manufacturing feed stock.
- ~ 10 percent is odorized and marketed as fuel.
- Competitors: each other; electricity, diesel, gasoline
- ~ 1,050 retail outlets

Texas LPG Checkoff Program

LPG in Texas



More than 1,000 public refueling sites in Texas



LPG in Texas, 1991

- Competing ineffectively; long-term decline in every market; lost 60MM gal./yr. to electricity
- Old technology
- No marketing tools or coordinated marketing strategy
- Little technical training or worker safety training
- Poor public image
- No state or federal grants or other assistance
- RESPONSE: self-help "checkoff," effective August 1991

AFRED Programs

- Research, development & demonstration
- Employee safety training
- Marketing
- Public education

Research & Development

- NEED: cleaner, more efficient, year-round technology
- Low-emission engines
- Clean agricultural uses
- On-site electricity generation
- AFRED'S ROLE: develop and demonstrate new technology for Texas, through public/private partnerships



2007-certified
LPG industrial
forklift truck engine

(US\$1.4M, PERC, Southwest Research Institute)





Residential 5 kW

LPG fuel cell

(US\$1.43M, PERC, Plug
Power, HyRadix)



LPG fuel processor (US\$1.43M, PERC, Plug Power, HyRadix)



74-hp LPG tractor

(US\$350K, John Deere, PERC, Southwest Research)



LPG weed/pest/ pathogen control

(US\$978K, cotton, vegetables, broiler chickens)



LPG switcher locomotive—US\$3.9M (pending)

Safety Training

- NEED: safe, competent work force
- 10,000 LPG workers in Texas, all certified by RRC
- Certified workers must take one eight-hour class in their area of certification the first year and every four years thereafter.
- AFRED trained 2,863 students in fiscal year 2003.
- 79 percent of classes held outside Austin
- Automotive training includes fleet and forklift technicians, aftermarket converters, school districts.

Safety Training



Course catalog

Keyed to categories of LPG certification

- LP-Gas Basics
- ASME Tanks/DOT Cylinders
- Bobtail Operations
- Residential System Design
- Cylinder Filling
- Residential System Installation
- Appliance Controls
- Residential System Inspection
- Appliance Troubleshooting
- Regulatory Compliance



- NEED: coordinated marketing strategy; marketing tools; visibility, consistent positive image
- Market research (e.g., LPG tractor, 5 kW fuel cell)
- Consumer rebates (US\$1.2M a year)
- Incentives for manufactured housing, highway signs, propane school buses, closed-loop forklifts, commercial mowers











- LPG access to federal low-income energy assistance
- Trade shows and exhibits
- Advertising/media rebates/marketer web sites
- Marketer co-op advertising
- Propane Services Directory and web site
- Secondary school science curriculum supplement



LPG access to federal low-income energy assistance



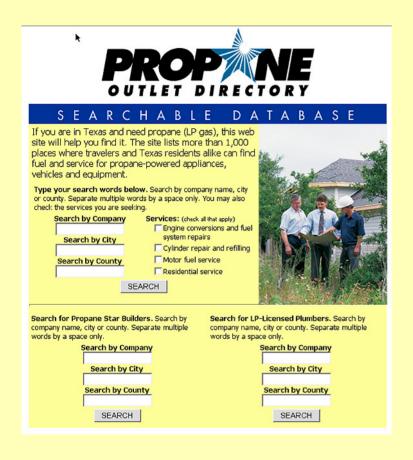
Trade shows and exhibits



Marketer co-op advertising

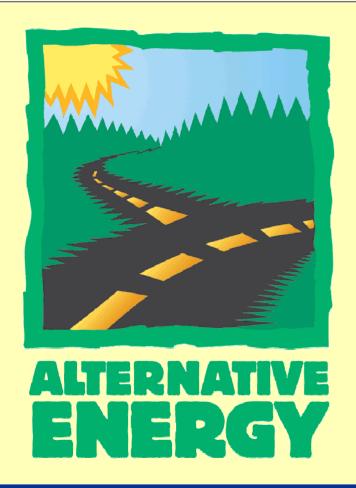


Advertising/media rebates/marketer web sites



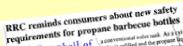
Propane
Services
Directory and
web site





Middle-school science curriculum supplement





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manager of Avers Oil, Inc.

Young owner of Young's Tobacco

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Need new propane valve!

J&B Propane

Rath offers propane safety tips

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OPD a must to fill propene tanks beginning April 1

RRC recognizes Canavan & Co. as Propane Super Star The Texas Railron 'Commission has

named Wm. Canavan & Co. of Boerne as a 2002 Propane Super Star award, Wm. Canavan Custom Homes showcases the natural Wm. Canavan & Co. of Boerne m. Organicient propane appliances. The compaby was nonseased by George Glasby of Bell Hydogas of San Antonio for its commitment to energy efficiency and cleaner air.

Propage Super Stars are chosen each year by a panel of propane consumers coordinated by the Railroad Commission's Alternative Fuels Research and Education Division.

Canavan was one of 35 organizations and individuals to receive the 2002 honor. We personally work with each homeowner through cess," said com-

New overfill valve needed required for propane bottles "We always ances, and we Bay City - Frank
Hurley of Pro Am
the sequent singuistic street state of the sequent singuistic street state of the sequent singuistic street state of the sequent sequent sequent state of the sequent se rebate prohomeowner." an Michael L. May 19 in Ar-

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An overfilling prevention
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formal flow into the critical Rational Community is New Fillie LP-Gas Safety Rules. The OPD 1000F liquid flow into the cylinder Filling to 80 percent allows Has additional protection for expension due to

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Services Company Fuel

propane safety rules

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News releases



Current/pending market research

- LPG switcher locomotive (2003)
- John Deere propane tractor (in progress)
- 5 kW residential fuel cell (in progress)
- Heavy-duty propane agricultural engine (pending)

Consumer rebates, fiscal 2004

Water heater

new construction \$150

replace electric \$300

All-LPG home \$750

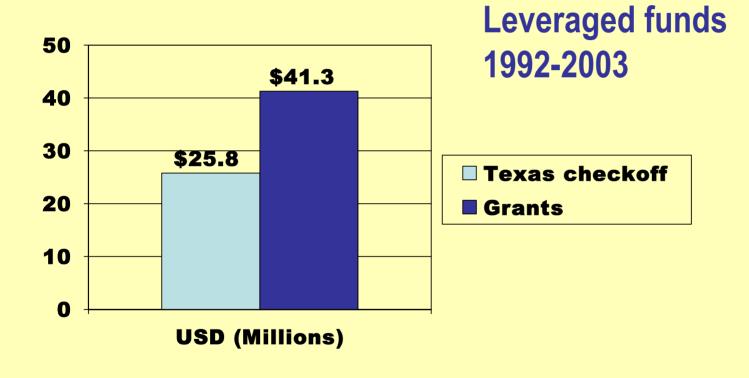
Budget: \$1,163,157

Texas LPG Delivery Fee

- ~ US\$0.005/gallon on odorized LPG; exports exempt.
- Assessed at the time odorant is added or odorized LPG is imported.
- Marketer pays supplier; supplier remits monthly to RRC
- Average revenue \$2.15M/year
- 50 percent is dedicated by statute to consumer rebate programs.

Leveraged funds history

- Since 1992, AFRED has leveraged \$41.3 million for LPG in Texas . . .
- \$10.9 million through the Railroad Commission, and
- \$30.4 million through other entities (e.g., marketers, fleet operators, agencies, research organizations).



AFRED Results

- Based on delivery-fee revenue, Texas' retail gallons have increased an average of 1.6% per year since 1992.
- 70 percent of full-service marketers use AFRED programs and materials.
- Model for 10 other state LPG checkoffs since 1991
- Model for U.S. national checkoff (Propane Education and Research Council, 1998)



15% increase in delivery-fee revenues since 1992

- **2003**
- **1992**

USD (Millions)

Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)

- Texas must reduce NOx in Houston and Dallas areas by 35 tons per day (TPD) by 2007 to meet federal standards.
- The Texas Legislature created TERP in 2001 to achieve these reductions, plus an additional 20 TPD of the 56 total TPD required in Houston.
- Other TERP-eligible areas are Beaumont-Port Arthur, El Paso, Austin, San Antonio, Tyler and Corpus Christi.
- TERP is administered by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.



Affected counties





TERP Funding: \$150M/year

- Average revenue US\$150 million/year, 2004-2008
- 87.5 percent (\$131M) for emission-reduction grants
- 9.5 percent (\$14.2M) for new technology: research, development and demonstration
- 3.0 percent (\$4.5M) administration
- No funding for light-duty vehicle purchases or leases.
- No funding for energy-efficiency programs.

Incremental costs

- TERP grant pays the incremental cost of cleaner equipment.
- Example:
 - To <u>replace</u> an existing diesel engine with a cleaner engine costs \$20,000.
 - TERP will pay \$20,000 towards the purchase of the cleaner engine, which could be LPG.

New purchase or lease

- On-road vehicles > 8,500 lb (>3,864 Kg) and non-road equipment >25 hp (>18.6 KW) are eligible.
- Must be certified 25 percent lower NOx than current federal standard.
- Grant covers incremental cost above baseline.
- Any fuel type; LPG is eligible.
- Vehicle must operate 75 percent in affected counties.
- Must cost <US\$13,000/ton (<\$11,791/metric ton) of NOx reduced.

Engine repower / replacement

- "Repower" means replacing the engine of an existing vehicle or piece of equipment.
- The replacement engine must be certified at 25 percent lower NOx than the engine being replaced.
- The old engine must be scrapped.
- Project must reduce NOx for less than \$13,000/ton.

Retrofits or add-ons

- "Retrofit" means at the time of rebuilding an existing engine, installing a "kit" that reduces NOx at least 25 percent below the original certification level.
- "Add-on" means installing a "kit" that reduces NOx at least 25
 percent below the original certification level in the absence of a
 complete rebuilding of the engine.
- Must meet the <\$13,000/ton requirement.

Replacements (proposed)

- Replace old vehicle or equipment with new or newer vehicles or equipment.
- New vehicle or equipment must be certified 25 percent lower
 NOx than the old vehicle or equipment.
- Old vehicle or equipment must be scrapped or removed from Texas and not returned.
- Incentive amount based on cost-effectiveness, not to exceed the cost of the replacement vehicle or equipment, minus scrap value.

Stationary engines (proposed)

- Engines <25 hp (<18.6 KW)
- May include: lease/purchase; replacement; repower; retrofit/addon; infrastructure
- Qualifying fuels eligible, e.g., LPG
- Limited to stationary engines that are not required to meet emissions standards under existing rules or permit conditions (e.g., most agricultural equipment).

Refueling infrastructure

- TERP will pay for the costs of on-site refueling stations for qualifying fuel (e.g., LPG).
- Will pay for the costs of on-vehicle infrastructure projects to reduce engine emissions while idling.
- Infrastructure projects are exempt from \$13,000 per ton costeffectiveness requirement.

Incremental fuel costs

- TERP will pay for any incremental cost difference between a conventional fuel and a "qualifying fuel," e.g., LPG.
- Contracts limited to 30 months and may be renewed.
- Must meet the \$13,000/ton threshold.

Demonstration projects

- Projects that demonstrate practical, low-emission re-power, retrofit and other advanced technologies for on-road heavy-duty vehicles and off-road equipment.
- May include use of LPG for new engines and vehicles that may produce very low NOx emissions.
- Will pay for most costs associated with the project, subject to case-by-case determination.

Third-party grants

- TCEQ may consider allowing third parties to apply for grants on behalf of vehicle or equipment operators.
- Pass-through programs: third party solicits, awards, contracts for, and monitors grant award.
- Must comply with TCEQ grant requirements.
- Still to be determined when and how the TCEQ would solicit and award a third-party grant.

Small-business grants

- "Small business" means an entity that owns only two vehicles or pieces of equipment, one of which is either a pre-1994 vehicle or non-road equipment with an uncontrolled engine.
- Initially, limited to repower and replacement grants for the eligible vehicles or equipment.

School buses

- New school buses (LPG, natural gas or cleaner diesel technology)
- Replace or repower older school buses
- Retrofits and add-on systems for school buses (e.g., EGR, Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), new catalyst systems)
- Use of qualifying fuel (e.g., LPG, ultra-low sulfur diesel)

Next steps for TERP

- Adoption of new guidelines: October 24, 2003
- Consolidation of research, development and demonstrations in TCEQ: November 1, 2003
- New program funding: November/December
- Requests for proposals: December/January 2004
- Full implementation: 2004

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